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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.



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PRICE 2 CENTS.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The Socialist Delegation From America Was Six Strong, Including a Delegate From the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The European Movement on the Eve of a Thorough Reorganization of the Socialist Revolutionary Forces on the Lines Marked Out by the Parti Ouvrier de France and the American S. L. P.

Magnificent Stand of the American Delegation Headed by Lucien Sanial.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The delegation of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the International Socialist Congress that opened three days ago will surely send a full report of the leading features of its gathering. Without wishing to trespass upon that report I wish to furnish the comrades and friends in America with a rapid sketch upon just two incidents. One being the question about the American delegation and the other being the question about accepting jobs from capitalistic governments, the latter question being brought on by the Millerand's acceptance of a place in the French Cabinet, and keeping it despite the Cabinet's atrocious conduct against the striking workers of Creusot and Martinique.

### THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

There were two sets of delegates from America. One was headed by Lucien Sanial. It was the delegation of the bona fide Socialism of America. It consisted of six men: Sanial, delegate at large of the Socialist Labor Party; four others, delegates from Socialist Labor Party local organizations in four different states; and one delegate from a local alliance of machinists of the S. T. & L. A. The other set of delegates consisted of two non-citizens (Krantz alias Rombo and Ingeman, both of whom despise America and the Americans and care so little for the country as to refuse to become naturalized); Job Harriman, who fits in with such elements; and a fourth chap, Henriot by name, of unsavory reputation at home. This set claimed to represent the Debs party, better known in New York as the Kangaroos.

Under the rules of this Congress, the decision upon all contested credentials was left wholly with a Committee. Solely upon a declaration of the defendants that the body applying for admission was complying in its object or platform with the *decret* laid down at the Brussels Conference. The Committee held that it had no time and no means to investigate the allegations of either side.

It goes without saying that comrade Lucien Sanial objected strenuously to the admission of the Kangaroos on grounds which he claimed could not be ignored under any basic provisions or arrangements for the composition of this Congress or any other conceivable body. He held that the Kangaroos were not a bona fide Socialist organization; that they were, on the contrary, a gang of anti-socialist schemers and conspirators, most of whom—and notably their delegates—had been expelled from the Socialist Labor Party for treason and other dishonorable conduct; that they had attempted—ever so vainly—to disrupt the compact, vigorous and truly united party, the only Socialist party of the United States; that they were here for no other object; that, considering the extraordinary guarantee given by the Socialist Labor Party constitution against possible injustice in the expulsion of any member, the expulsion ought to be deemed everywhere a just, final judgment and a sufficient cause to deter the expelled one from corporate or individual recognition by Socialists; that men expelled from the Social-Democracy of Germany were applying for representation in this congress on the ground that they formed a socialist organization "only qualified according to the conditions of the Brussels conference," they would promptly be thrown out head over heels; that this congress especially in view of the state of French affairs considered it its particular mission to effect Socialist unity; would, by admitting such men, aid and abet treason and disruption. Sanial closed with a statement of what the instructions of the Socialist Labor Party delegation were, as given by our National Convention, in case the Kangaroos were admitted, to wit, demand to be seated apart from them, and if the demand was refused, withdraw from the Congress.

Let it be said right here, by the way, that before the Bureau had been empowered to finally pass upon the contested credentials of all nations, Sanial had twice managed to present the leading features of the Socialist Labor Party's position to the whole Congress in brief, clear statements, while Harriman, Rombo, alias Krantz, & Co. were still unrecognized. Here is how it occurred: On Sanial's arrival he ascertained the place of meeting of the General Committee of the French (United) Party. The Committee had charge of delivering cards of admission to the bearers of credentials. Sanial called upon it, and at 11:30 p. m. left it with the blank cards in his pocket. On the opening day of the Congress (Sunday, Sept. 23), when the Kangaroos presented themselves at the door of Wagram Hall, they were asked for their cards and were referred to Sanial. They were four in all: Henriot (the Philadelphia Henriot), was the first to come to Sanial with credentials of the S. D. P.; Sanial looked at him from head to foot and said: "I do not know you nor your credentials." The look was not suggestive enough of what Sanial might say or do in the Congress if he had to know Henriot, for that was the last ever seen or heard of Henriot. An hour later Rombo, alias Krantz, who had been for some time in Paris, had evidently made some friends

to remain in the congress, Sanial was appointed to the Bureau; also on the Ninth Commission (Ministry Question), where the Parti Ouvrier Francais needed most the American Socialist support. Both on the Bureau and on that commission Rombo, alias Krantz, was the Kangaroo's silent orator. But it must be granted that he and his two fellows were most active and most eloquent in their usual work of whispering calumny.

Rombo, alias Krantz, had the audacity—and the apparent stupidity besides—to write to Sanial and ask for a joint meeting. What his object was, it is hard to conceive. Supposing the impossible—supposing that such a meeting could have taken place—the Socialist delegation from America was six strong; the Kangaroos three would have been invited on every question. Yet, even if the instructions to the Socialist Labor Party delegates had not been what they were and the dignity of the Party's position so well understood by them, they would not have given the Kangaroos this opportunity of shirking the responsibility of their votes. It is evident that in their fear of being rejected by the congress they had bound themselves by contract to the Millerandists. Perhaps they now realized what the effect of their recorded votes must be in America and they did not want to have that record by casting openly on the floor of the congress the votes which they owed to their French associates. It would have been more convenient for them and in perfect accord with their inborn characteristics to be only a minority of the American delegation. There is no other way to explain this extraordinary step of the Rombo alias Kangaroos.

Consequently, in the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 23, when America's turn came to reply to the speech of welcome, Sanial improved the opportunity to state the position of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, its uncompromising attitude, its perfect unity, its consequent self-discipline, and its progress. Again, on Monday, (Sept. 24) when the turn of America came to report on the number of its delegates, Sanial made, a substance, the following statement:

"We are six, namely: one general delegate to the Socialist Labor Party, Sanial, elected by the whole membership; four delegates of the Socialist Labor Party local sections or state organizations, in Illinois, (Kratochvile, Chillicothe, Arden-stein, Indiana, (Conneaut), and New Jersey, (Goldschmid); and lastly, one delegate (Winans) of a local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." He then explained that the S. T. & L. A. was the right arm of the Socialist Labor Party in the work of reorganizing the whole economic movement of America on a Socialist basis; that this was a gigantic but necessary enterprise, rendered imperative by the corruption and timeliness of the present trade-unionism "pure and simple" of the United States; and it was only since the Socialist Labor Party had bravely undertaken this enterprise that Socialism had made the great progress to which he had referred on the previous day. And he went on to say: "I understand, however, that some men who have been expelled from our Party for treason would claim admission as delegates of another party. In the name of that Socialist unity, national and international, which this Congress is apparently so desirous to promote, I trust that for the reasons already given, and for such other reasons as I might find it necessary to adduce later on, these men will be rejected." Sanial first spoke in French, and was warmly applauded. When he translated his speech into English, Hyndman, in the British delegation, was noticed nodding his head most approvingly until Sanial came to the Kangaroos question. Then he rose to object; wanted to stop Sanial then and there. At that moment a tumult arose in the rear of the hall, and the alteration of Sanial with Hyndman was drowned in the general uproar that followed the other disturbance. Sanial was finally able to proceed regardless of Hyndman, and finished his remarks in comparative quiet. He then voted for the admission of the Kangaroos.

"Under a capitalist regime, therefore, Socialists should occupy those positions only which are elective, that is, those positions only which their party can conquer with its own forces by the action of the workers organized into a class party; and this necessarily forbids all Socialist participation in capitalist government, against which the Socialists must preserve an attitude of uncompromising opposition."

Here is now the Kautsky resolution (the underlining is mine):

"In a modern democratic state the conquest of the public power by the proletariat cannot be the result of a COUP DE MAIN; it MUST be the result of a LONG and PAINFUL work of proletarian organization on the economic and political fields, of the PHYSICAL and MORAL REGENERATION of the laboring class and of the GRADUAL conquest of MUNICIPALITIES and legislative assemblies."

"But the countries where the governmental power is centralized, it cannot be conquered fragmentarily.

"The accession of an isolated Socialist to a capitalist government cannot be considered as the normal beginning of the conquest of political power, but only as an expedient, IMPOSED, transitory and exceptional.

"Whether, in a particular case, the political situation necessitates this dangerous experiment, is a QUESTION OF TACTICS AND NOT OF PRINCIPLE: the INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS HAS NOT TO DECLARE ITSELF UPON THIS POINT; but in any case the participation of a Socialist in a capitalist government does not hold out the hope of good results for the militant proletariat. UNLESS a great majority of the Socialist Party approves of such an act and the Socialist minister remains the agent of his party. In the contrary case of this minister becoming independent of his party, or representing only a fraction of it, his intervention capitalist government threatens the militant proletariat with disorganization and confusion, with a weakening instead of a fortifying of it; it threatens to hamper the proletarian conquest of the public powers instead of promoting it."

"At any rate, the congress is of opinion that even in such extreme cases, a Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recognizes THAT THE GOVERNMENT GIVES EVIDENCES OF PARTIALITY IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR."

Let the militant Socialists of America note the chasm between the resolutions, despite the artful wording of the latter. The first is as straight as an arrow; the second is a winding, diplomatic utterance, intended to actually permit what it apparently condemns. It is a complete reversion of the class struggle.

The opening paragraph of the Kautsky resolution is typical of all similar efforts to dodge a square issue by edging and twisting. The old "scientific Socialist" and exponent of the "materialist philosophy of history" practically gives up a good part of what he had heretofore held sacred in Marx, and, to that extent, becomes a "Christian Socialist." We must first reform the "moral" of the laboring class, "gradually"; don't go too fast; centuries are but a moment in the life of mankind.

The second paragraph is useless, if not senseless.

With the third paragraph begins the edging—in the NEGATIVE form, as

the Socialist delegation from America met immediately, and unanimously decided that under the above arrangements, its plain duty was

### UNWELCOME VISITORS.

But Socialist Senatorial Candidate Made His Speech.

"Keep your head about you, John," whispered Thomas F. Murphy to John J. Junio, the veteran labor leader. "There are some Socialists here, and they intend to ask questions."

"All right," answered Mr. Junio.

It was a Democratic rally at Connor's Hall, Split Rock, last night, and the speakers were Thomas F. Murphy and John J. Junio, of this city, and Frank Zebrowski, of Elmira. The committee-man in charge of the meeting had sent an invitation that afternoon to the Socialists, asking them to debate with the Democratic spellbinders, and Gustave Strehel, Senatorial candidate, drove out to the meeting.

After the speakers had covered the issues from a Democratic standpoint, the Democratic committee-man, addressing the speakers, said:

"Aren't you going to allow the Socialists to speak?"

"No," came the answer quickly. "The Democrats paid for this hall, and no one else will speak."

The three Democratic speakers then went down stairs to the saloon.

The audience, all working men, were dumbfounded. All present were Brynne, and believed their standard-bearers represented Socialist principles, and expressed themselves as unable to see why Democratic speakers should be afraid to debate.

"Get on the stage, Gus," shouted a lone Socialist to Mr. Strehel.

Mr. Strehel took the platform, and was giving a rousing Socialist speech when the proprietor came up and turned out the lights in the rear of the hall.

The speaker kept right on, and then all the lights were put out. This caused an awful uproar, and the crowd started to shout "Cowards!"

"Let's go over to Scallion's!" cried one. Off they started, and the Socialist Senatorial candidate stood on a table and gave a rousing speech, being continually applauded. A large number of women came over to listen, and it was midnight before the crowd dispersed—Syracuse Herald.

### MONTANA STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party's Ticket in the Field.

BUTTE, Montana, Sept. 29.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held on the above date at 744 North Montana street.

The convention was called to order by the organizer of Section Butte, at 2 p. m.

Philip Connor, of Silver Bow County was elected temporary chairman, and Patrick J. Dwyer temporary secretary. John Meagher and W. P. Jones were appointed a committee on credentials.

The convention was adjourned until 7 p. m.

On re-convening at the appointed hour the credentials committee reported delegates present and entitled to seats from the following named counties:

Broadwater, two; Carbon, three; Cascade, five; Custer, one; Deer Lodge, four; Flathead, one; Granite, five; Lewis and Clark, three; Meagher, one; Missoula, three; Park, two; Sweet Grass, one; Yellowstone, four.

The report of the committee on credentials was adopted unanimously.

Richard Carroll and James Cunningham were appointed a committee on rules of order and permanent organization.

After a brief recess the committee reported as follows: First, that the temporary organization be made permanent. Second, that the three presidential electors be nominated.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Nominations for presidential electors were declared in order.

The names of James Lemmon, Patrick J. Dwyer and John Meagher were placed in nomination and were elected by acclamation.

John Murphy and James Lemmon were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Belleville Illinois.

The Socialist Labor Party candidates and their occupations are as follows:

William Yochum, of Belleville; Glass blower; candidate for Legislator.

George Specht, of Belleville; molder; candidate for State's Attorney.

Joseph Rettle, of Reef Station; coal miner; candidate for coroner.

George P. Wagner, miner; candidate for recorder.

Harry B. Bloomsma, molder, candidate for Circuit Court.

Mayor Jones of Toledo may take to Bryan the voters who would have been for Debs, but he will not take any of those who are Socialists.

—Workers' Call.

Right, eternally right you are. Jones will bring the majority of those who would have voted for Debs, into the Bryan camp. He will, however, bring no Socialists with him. They will vote for Malloney and Remmel.

### MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

ITS VIGOROUS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN.

Tremendous crowds of workingmen turn out to hear the speakers expound the real issue that confronts the working class.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 15.—Rhode Island is not lagging behind in the present campaign, and when the votes are counted in November the result of the present vigorous agitation for the abolition of wage slavery will be in evidence. Palm's speech has stirred up the Scandinavian element to the dismay of the Swedish Republican Club which did its utmost to keep the meeting from being a success. It realized that when the buzz saw once got started in that direction its hold over the Swedish vote would be gone forever.

After the speakers had covered the issues from a Democratic standpoint, the Democratic committee-man, addressing the speakers, said:

"Aren't you going to allow the Socialists to speak?"

"No," came the answer quickly. "The Democrats paid for this hall, and no one else will speak."

The three Democratic speakers then went down stairs to the saloon.

The audience, all working men, were dumbfounded. All present were Brynne, and believed their standard-bearers represented Socialist principles, and expressed themselves as unable to see why Democratic speakers should be afraid to debate.

The meeting of Comrade Palm is only one in the series being held at the present time throughout the State. From twenty-five to thirty open air meetings are being held weekly and the increased numbers and interest augurs well for the future. In Providence the attendance is in the hundreds, and the ward heelers, in their stupid efforts to break up the meetings, have swelled the crowds whenever the Socialist speakers have invaded their strongholds.

The clear statement of the real issue before the working class as opposed to the bogus stuff ladled out by the Republican-Democratic aggregation of capitalists is making a deep impression and favorable comment is fast taking the place of the jeers of the unthinking.

Friday evening a splendid campaign rally was held in Olneyville, when a banner with the portraits of Malloney and Remmel was flung to the breeze and speeches were made by local comrades and Dalton of New York. The capitalist paper admitted that at least 4,000 witnessed the affair, while a conservative estimate, from the size of the square which was packed, would place the figure at twice that number. A short parade by delegations from the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance throughout the State preceded the banner raising. On the return of the parade the banner was run out amid the smoke of red fire and lusty cheers which must have been an object lesson to any stray exploiters that were loose in the crowd. If any such or their sympathizers were present they were careful to conceal their presence. Meetings were held at both ends of the square and the speakers were frequently interrupted by the bursts of applause.

Dalton did not arrive from New York until late, but found an interested group ready to listen to him until almost midnight, something unusual in the Olneyville district. Many left the meeting after hearing Dalton's forcible account of the Socialist position, with an avowed intention to vote the ticket of their class.

The State Committee has planned considerable work for the time now left before election. The open air agitation will be continued until the last week, when rallies will be held in the principal centers. The largest halls in Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Riverpoint and Pascoag have been secured for rallies in the last week when local and other speakers have been secured.

The address of the National Committee will be placed in the hands of every workingman in the State by a systematic canvass, and a rousing rally in Providence will bring to a close one of the most active and successful campaigns that the Party in this State has held.

To-night the State, congressional and city conventions were held in Textile Hall, Olneyville, the headquarters of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The following ticket was named:

For Congress, First district—James P. Reid; Second district Herbert W. Longworth.

For Electors—Adolph Goldbrander, Augustus Martin, Alfred Carter, Abram Reiseroff.

CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—Thomas F. Herrick, For Treasurer—John H. Rigney, For Overseer of the Poor—George A. Ballard.

For Harbor Master—William O. Angely.

The following resolutions from the Committee on Resolutions were adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the great principles of international Socialism.

It reiterates as its fundamental purpose, the abolition of class rule, and thereby of all forms of exploitation through collective instead of private ownership in the means of production and distribution.

It affirms that the private ownership of these huge engines of social production is the source of the misery and degradation of the working class. It points out that their social nature suggests as the plain remedy, collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

It reaffirms the class struggle as the cardinal fact of capitalist conditions and as the cause of a political party of the working class.

## RAILROAD CLERKS.

A DIVISION OF RAILROAD WORKERS  
BUT LITTLE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

Long Hours, Low Wages and Slaveish  
Conditions of an Important Branch  
of the Service—Superior Qualifications  
Demanded.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—I do not believe there is in this country a branch of business which has so largely escaped public attention as the railroad clerical department. Everyone knows of railroad engineers, switchmen, conductors, baggage handlers, and perhaps freight handlers, but very few people know of the horde of low paid freight clerks, checkers, etc.

If you take the trouble to search, you will find scattered through New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and smaller places, dozens of offices where from six to one hundred and fifty clerks work hard and long and late.

It is probable that the railroads employ more clerical help than any business, in proportion to the money handled, with possibly the exception of the United States Government. In the palmy days of the old firm of H. K. & P. B. Thurber & Co., the concern did a business of eighteen million dollars a year, with not more than three hundred employees of all kinds. That same year the Erie Railroad took in about seventeen million dollars with over two hundred clerks in one office at Long Dock, Jersey City. This is one instance, but it tells the story, and will serve as a fair sample. The Jersey City freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad has now about 300 clerks in it. These clerks are not kept for ornament, but for necessity.

Copying presses, tissue and carbon copies, typewriting machines, heliographs and many hundreds of partially printed blanks, and every other mechanical contrivance ever invented for saving labor, have been used to reduce clerical work.

While the number of clerks is large, yet it is small indeed when compared with what anyone not a railroad official would consider necessary. By an elaborate use of printed forms the work is simplified and systematized to an extent that seems impossible.

One railroad has a book of fifty pages which is simply an index of the printed forms carried regularly in stock, and supplied, on requisition. I have seen over eighty printed forms on a requisition from one station.

While printed forms are right and necessary, yet further on their abuse and the wrong they do will appear.

It would be a pretty dangerous job to make a census of the railroad clerks in New York and vicinity, yet it is safe to say their number runs up into the thousands. When we remember that the United States government, the greatest clerical concern in the hemisphere, and probably the greatest in the world, outside of the French Government, has only about ten thousand clerks in Washington, we can say the railroads in New York are a good second to the Government, and the railroads in the country make an out of sight first in number. This much to show that this class of employees deserve attention, if only on account of their numbers.

The "Cosmopolitan Magazine," without giving the source of their information, stated that there are one hundred and seventy-five thousand clerks and stenographers employed by the railroads, and only five thousand people of importance enough to be called officials even by courtesy. This shows the magnitude of the class and the fewness of the prizes. Considering the public service the railroads absorb, it is not important to inquire how this humble but necessary class of public helpers is chosen. The answer is, the clerks are hired at the absolute pleasure of each station agent. He may, and usually does, use these little appointments as personal perquisites. He usually appoints people recommended by people who have granted favors to him. To show the diversity of motives I will give two examples both extreme ones. I will omit.

One man was appointed because he had saved the life of the man who appointed him and another because he permitted the chief clerk to be intimate with his wife.

Another man was appointed because he had been a menial in the household of an official of the company. During the time of his services a fire occurred and he knew enough to have made the collection of the insurance impossible. The public can readily understand what peculiar kind of service this lack of system in appointments gives.

While we are talking about appointments we might as well state how promotions are made.

Throwing dice would be a systematic way compared with the practice. Most offices make a pretence of promoting according to merit and seniority. The pretence is enough to create dissatisfaction, but not enough to do much good to the employee. The promotions belong to the agents, who can make them as they please. Consequently the agents' relatives and friends get the cream of the service. It is only the plainest truth to say that influence is a surer way to promotion than either seniority or merit. The power of dismissal comes next to the power of appointment, and that too belongs to the agents, with no restraint except convenience or expediency.

Coming next, we may consider where the clerks work. The surroundings vary. I know one office where you can hear the stale dirt off the office floor. The corporation is too poor to clean the floor, and the clerks do not have time. I know of damp offices, ill ventilated and bad smelling.

Of course, there are some new offices which are better, but the great majority of railroaders work in surroundings that no prudent man would put animals among. Concerning the hours of labor,

there always is a well defined hour to arrive at the office. It may be any hour of the day or night. I know clerks who go to work at one o'clock in the afternoon, and some others at twelve o'clock at night. These unusual hours may not seem a hardship, but just wait until you try them.

The time for leaving is six o'clock at night, eight o'clock in the morning, or whatever the time may be if your work is done, and you are not told to help someone else.

The result of these hours is that the clerks steadily lose all interest in politics, literature, religion, and every subject that may elevate or refine them. This is a distinct loss to the community, and to a self-governing community is a source of danger. Concerning the work, it varies much in its character and requirements, but there are two things which are demanded. That is ironclad accuracy, and a frightful rapidity. Every waybill and almost every report has a certain time to be finished which is less than any other trade requiring the same amount of skill and experience. The trade is practically limited to a few weeks' rush in the fall, and the balance of the year you must seek other channels for employment or walk the streets.

Now, brothers, look around you and see the great progress the other well organized trades are making. They have increased their wages, and shortened their hours, raised themselves from the verge of pauperism and have advanced another step towards the goal which all workmen hope to reach; namely, an equal share in the profits of their production.

Now, men, arouse yourselves from the feeling of apparent indifference to your conditions and co-operate with us in endeavoring to form this organization. Speak to your fellow workman; bring him with you to this meeting. It is for your own god and the families depending on you for support.

## UPHOLSTERERS.

A WORKER ADDRESSES HIS FELLOWS ON CONDITIONS IN THEIR CRAFT.

He Reviews Causes That Brought Upholsterers to the Verge of Pauperism. Shows Futility of Pure and Simple Unionism and Points the Way to Action.

"The Custom Upholsterers of New York realizing the great necessity of a union in their branch of business have decided to organize in order to better the conditions of their craft, knowing full well that the average earnings of the upholsterers at the present time is less than any other trade requiring the same amount of skill and experience.

A large and increasing vote for this ticket is the barometer which shows the increase of intelligence among the workers.

It is watched by your employer as closely as he does the market reports, and disturbs him more than any strike you may declare against him.

As he well knows, in the strike he is strong, he, having the surplus wealth you have created, can easily idle and luxuriate, while you, robbed and idle, must submit to the pangs of hunger and go back to work like whipped curs.

You may have funds for an extended strike. It is necessary. The machinists of England had nearly a million dollars, and found it not enough, they were defeated. Your employers could allow the whole season to pass without doing a stroke of work in their shops.

Can you allow the season to go by without being that much nearer the almshouse.

As you know the business is now concentrated into fewer and fewer firms each year, and that the large department stores have made serious inroads into the business of the small old-time custom upholsterer, so that he is going to the wall and dropping into the ranks to compete with his former employer for a day's work.

And you must also appreciate the fact that the wealth of the country is also being concentrated into fewer and fewer families, and the majority of families have to get along with a few necessary articles of furniture of such cheap grade with which the custom upholsterers have nothing to do.

How is it possible, the above being acknowledged facts, for a class of mechanics whose services are becoming less and less in demand, to improve their condition permanently, unless they aim to destroy the system of Capitalism which is the cause of their condition, and rear in its place the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the working class will have possession of all that they create, thus insuring plenty and even luxury for them all, and for those that do not work, being able: "Neither shall they eat."

So in workers I would ask my fellow

countrymen to organize and vote

for the success of the working class, on

the lines of the Socialist Labor Party—

politically, and of the Socialist Trade and

Labor Alliance—economically, that our

class may progress to the conquest of the

Public Powers of the City, State and

Nation.

Vote for Mallonay and Remmel, and for each vote cast for them at this election, in progressive ratio so will your strength increase each year; and your condition improve.

A SOCIALIST UPHOLSTERER,

Your fellow wage-slave.

her of miles. The same conditions exist in all, and the same powers to subdue are used in all.

Upholsterers! You must join the other members of your class, the entire working class, and take possession of all the powers which are now used against you. Place the members of your class in the Legislature and Congress to legislate in your interest alone.

Place them in the Judiciary to enforce your Legislative acts.

Place them in control of the militia, so that your peaceful and lawful occupations shall be protected to the fullest.

In fact, stop voting the same political ticket as your master, be he Republican or Democrat—vote with your class. Recognize your class interests. Vote for Mallonay and Remmel, the candidates of the class conscious workers of the United States, under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party.

A large and increasing vote for this ticket is the barometer which shows the increase of intelligence among the workers.

It is watched by your employer as closely as he does the market reports, and disturbs him more than any strike you may declare against him.

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A SOCIALIST UPHOLSTERER,

Your fellow wage-slave.

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

various substitutes offered by the capitalist class whether of the Republican or Democratic stripe.

It urges them to organize with the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body for the capture of the political power as a means towards introducing the co-operative commonwealth.

As we well know, our employer considers that his fair share of our product is at least four times the amount he gives us as wages, for the use of that article—our labor power—of which our class is being continually stripped through the use of improved machinery.

This labor power, which we must sell in the labor market, is regulated by the law of supply and demand.

In our trade, the busy season, called, starts generally about October 1, and ends at Christmas time; it is slack then until about May 1 and ends about July 1; so that, taking all the year round, a man in our trade can only obtain about five months' employment.

Under these conditions, which only re-

quire five months' employment at our

trade, how is it possible to obtain enough of that fair share to enable us to exist during the seven months of enforced idleness?

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# CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES,

## CHINA, AND

### THE WORKING CLASS.

*When the Democratic Party asserts that territorial expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.*

*The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the capitalist republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society... As a step to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come. As the next step to the Socialist Republic, the Social Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come. As the next step, and nearly the final one, to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that territorial expansion must come. And the Socialist Labor Party knows and asserts that when the market of the world has been drained dry capitalism will totter into its grave.*

#### TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA:

With United States soldiers "spreading civilization" in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines, and even trespassing on the Chinese Empire, the question of Territorial Expansion has become an issue that vitally affects the wage-workers.

The Republican Party favors this Territorial Expansion, while the Democratic Party professedly opposes it. Realizing that they can only get into office by the votes of the working class, both of these parties are offering up arguments of every sort to catch working class votes. Their arguments for and against Territorial Expansion are so misleading that the Socialist Labor Party, ever on the alert to guard the interests of the working class, has prepared this leaflet on Territorial Expansion, as it affects that class.

#### Capital, Capitalists and the Capitalist System of Production

For a clear view of the question, we must first understand the system of production under which we live. This system of production is the Capitalist system of production.

From every city in the United States there rises the smoke of innumerable factories—where wealth of various sorts, from a toothpick to a palace car, is manufactured, while railroads and steamboats are busy carrying this wealth from one end of the country to the other. These factories, mines, railroads, steamboats, etc., are the means for the production and distribution of the wealth that is produced by the working class. These means of production and distribution are called CAPITAL. Looking a little further we discover that all these factories, mines, railroads and steamboats are owned by a very few people. That is to say, there is private property in the means of production or distribution, and that property is in the possession of a handful of men and women. This handful of men and women this little coterie of idle persons owning the means whereby the millions of the American people must obtain food, clothing and shelter, are called CAPITALISTS. Taken together, we call them the CAPITALIST CLASS.

In these factories and mines and on these railroads and steamboats, are hosts of other men and women producing wealth for the use of the capitalist class. These wealth producers are called the WORKING CLASS.

By the capitalist system of production, then, we mean the system of production under which one class, the idle capitalist class, owns the machinery of production and distribution (factories, mines, railroads, etc.), while another class, the working class, performs all the labor of production and distribution. A small portion of the wealth produced goes to support the workers and is called WAGES; the other and lion's share is stolen by the capitalists under the name PROFITS.

The capitalist system of production and distribution is a complex system and somewhat hard to understand. Out of this system has grown the question of Territorial Expansion, and to understand how this question arose, we must first trace the development of that system of production and distribution.

#### Secret of and Necessity for Territorial Expansion

A large factory filled with improved machinery can turn out many times as much wealth per employee as a small factory equipped with antiquated machinery. Hence a small capitalist cannot compete with a large capitalist, and the more capital a capitalist has the more he must get to keep himself from being driven out of business by those more thoroughly equipped than he is. The higher the "ante" is raised, the higher it must be raised.

This expansion of the mechanism of capital necessitates a corresponding extension of territory for it to rest and operate on, the same as with a building or a

*When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless territorial expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.*

which the wage-workers (forming two-thirds of the population) cannot buy back, and which the other one-third (mostly middle-class) dropping faster and faster into the wage-workers' ranks), cannot entirely consume, and every year can less consume.

Hence, as said, foreign markets had to be gotten.

Hence the capitalist class—like all other ruling classes when their very existence is at stake—threw to the winds all former notions of public policy and risked everything on the final throw of the dice. Washington, the Fathers, the Monroe Doctrine, etc., were ridiculed, even in public addresses, and hands joined with America's traditional enemy, John Bull, in the bloody forcing open of foreign markets.

**American Manufacturers' Association Declares On Foreign Conquest Shortly Before the Maine Was Blown Up**

So in 1895 the American capitalists organized the American Manufacturers Association, later the American Asiatic Association, etc., to reach into foreign trade.

In 1890, these organized barbarians rolled back the disorganized horde of middle-class Hung under Bryan, and thus saved their terrible engines, the Trusts, from demolition, and retained hold of the indispensable governmental machinery.

Thus secure, right away under McKinley, they proceeded with the further formation of Trusts at a terrific rate, in order better to enter the world's markets.

By 1898 they were ready, and determined to aid in forcing open the Chinese market, the last considerable unexploited market in the world.

*Hence occupation of the Philippines, as a base at the doorway of China.*

*Hence, the Spanish-American War, whereby while fighting Spain in the Antilles, the color of plausibility could be given to the seizure of the Philippines as belonging to the same power. Observe that Manila, so absolutely disconnected from the Cuban question that it lies almost directly straight through the earth from us and Cuba, 8,000 miles beneath our feet, was where the first battle was fought! Cuba was simply the fulcrum of the lever used by the capitalists in opening the "Open Door" of China.*

Valuable light is thrown upon the purpose of the Spanish-American War by the above-mentioned American Manufacturers' Association at its banquet shortly before the Maine was blown up. At this banquet, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in New York City, a thousand millionaires sat down, representing nine thousand millions of capital! It was a congress of the owners of the United States to decide what their Government should do about expansion. McKinley, (a trust stockholder himself), their President, and the Cabinet (their Cabinet), were present. Warner Miller, the chairman, said:

"Wars to-day are for commerce. The killing of a missionary furnishes the excuse for opening up a market."

**Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, the man who wrote the last two National Republican platforms, uttered the Republican attitude as follows:**

"The economic problem of the world to-day is the distribution of the surplus. . . Under this stress the nations of Europe are struggling for empire and trade. . . We have come to the point in our national development where we must decide. . . Why should we not play for our legitimate share of the great stake? . . . The United States must not be counted out in determining the fate even of the coast of Asia."

And Senator Frye sounded a solemn warning that to not expand and thus leave workingmen idle and cut down wages was to endanger the life of the Republic. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!")

Eighteen days after the Maine was blown up.

Yellow and black Journal manufactured frenzy had been ignited, and the current of events started that, under capitalist guidance, was to issue forth like a Gulf Stream, and operate 'way round on the other side of the world on the shores of China.

**Chinese Markets Will Not Prevent the Social Revolution**

Will the Chinese market save the American capitalists from the Socialist Revolution Senator Frye fears so much? Not at all. It will prove but a drop in the bucket. It will simply postpone for a short time that Revolution.

And there are several reasons.

The people of China are too poor. There are too many countries desiring to throw their surplus into it.

The machinery of production in the United States is too enormous, and continually becomes, and must become, larger and larger.

And finally, the Chinese, with their cheap, enduring, and naturally highly skilled labor and American machinery, will eventually send their goods to the United States, as Japan is fast doing.

Thus, just as the immense additional markets supplied by tariff legislation to

iron masters and by coinage legislation to silver mine owners could not prevent the lowering of wages and lessening of employment, so must it be with new markets in China and elsewhere. And at last comes the crushing boomerang of Chinese goods.

In this expansion question it has got to be understood that Labor to-day itself is a merchandise like all others, and that the supply of labor expands much faster than the use of the goods in the making of which labor is employed. Take the example of England, the greatest of the expansionist powers.

In 1840 the English textile mills employed 1,600,000 employees, whereas in 1890, although supplying a great foreign market and producing three times as much, the force had fallen off by more than half a million. The similar effect of modern machinery might be pointed out in innumerable instances. The power of 4,000,000 men introduced every year in the United States, in the shape of new machinery, doing a man's work for eight cents a day, conveys some faint idea of the enormous expansion taking place in the supply of labor power and the insurmountable difficulty of selling it all.

Add to this again the fact that our population has about 1,250,000 more births every year than deaths, and we see another large army pouring into the labor market.

**Capitalists Will Use Chinese Labor to Grade American Labor**

With, therefore, the substitution of machine labor for human labor; with more human labor being born than dies; and 10,000,000 West Indians and East Indians brought within our territory, the price of American labor (i. e., wages), which has already sunk to the pauper European level, must get nearer and nearer the Asiatic in spite of expansion.

In spite of expansion? Why, the entrance into foreign markets is the very signal for the lowering of wages. Home-steader bears bloody testimony to this fact, for Carnegie in 1892 reduced and shot down wages with new machinery and gatling guns, so that he might sell his surplus goods in the foreign markets. Torn by the machine in the shop, torn by the machine gun on the strike-field, torn by cannon on the battle-field—so as to be robbed of more wealth and help their robber master to sell his stolen goods! When surplus goods fall into the world market, then it necessarily follows that their price in that market as well as at home is determined by that world standard, and wages are adjusted accordingly. We find, then, protection United States, free trade England, gold standard Germany, and free silver China selling their goods on a common basis and forcing their workers to a common level, and thus at a single stroke proving the common fraudulence of their pretensions in regard to those doctrines for the working class.

In fact, as the market becomes more and more international, so do the capitalists themselves, and we shall yet have American capitalists, who are now partners in Chinese factories with Li Hung Chang and Chinese princes, using Chinese competition as a sword to cut down American wages, just as northern mill owners to-day use the competition of their own southern mills to cut down the wages of New England operatives. The fact that 300 Chinese were introduced in the places of the striking cigar makers in New York city lately, shows what can be expected.

Expansion for a century has been tried in England. She has spread over the whole world, but the English working man is worse off to-day than ever. Such a mass of unspeakably wretched humanity is there in London that one out of every three dies in the poorhouse, the pauper hospital or the pauper insane asylum—two chances to one against death as a pauper!

It will be no better in the United States. There is nothing new in this expansion cry—same old game of giving the capitalist robber a market for the goods he has stolen from the working class and the working class will be prosperous. That was the basis of protection, free silver, and other humbugs. Under them all we have sunk deeper and deeper.

**Why the Death of Capitalism Is Inevitable**

From the foregoing it indisputably appears that the finish of the capitalist system is imminent. From the very nature of things capital can never cease expanding; while the market, instead of spreading to meet it, has relatively fixed limits and at a certain point begins to go backward; swelling capital, by destroying the middle class and displacing the working class, destroying buyers correspondingly. The progress of capital is a continual digging of its own grave. So far it has managed in the nick of time, to back away from that grave, but it can do so no longer. The expansion of the United States is complete. What formerly eased it up (the steady disappearance into its maw of raths of middle class and the vent furnished by the establishment and development of the country's mechanical apparatus) is winding up. By the admission of capi-

talists themselves, some of the most important industries can supply the home market in half a year; the shoe industry is deadlocked in four months.

Of what avail, then, to back away outside of the country?

The United States and the European countries have already filled the markets of the world. Under this pressure the roll-call of Great Britain's market-opening army is heard round the globe. China only is left. And into this vent-hole the whole band of capitalist criminals, European and American, are crowding like the prisoners in the black-hole of Calcutta. The supply of air can last them but briefly, while behind them the pressure goes ever greater; and the vent-hole itself sooner or later will become smaller, for China itself will widen to market surplus goods. It is therefore not a question of the end of the capitalist system, but simply how soon. With the same accuracy and assurance that a Copernicus or a Kepler could predict the appearance of new heavenly bodies years before their actual appearance, so unerringly does the Socialist Labor Party predict the downfall of Capitalism and the advent of the Socialist Republic—a Republic in which every able-bodied person shall perform his equitable share of the labor necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and shelter, and liberally educate every man, woman and child beneath the flag.

**Attitude of the Republican Party on Territorial Expansion**

The Republican Party is the agent of the larger capitalists. It boldly announces and defends Territorial Expansion by any means fair or foul, and with its record of inveterate hostility to the working class, with its President McKinley sending government troops to Idaho to build Bull Pens for striking miners, and its Governors from New York to California ordering out State militia to break strikes and force the working class, at the point of the bayonet, into submission to the capitalist class—with this record of deadly enmity to the working class, the Republican Party has the audacity to tell the working class that Territorial Expansion must be supported by them, for in no other way, it is contended, can the surplus wealth of the capitalist class be disposed of.

They tell us that there is overproduction, that "we" have produced more than "we" can buy back, and therefore that surplus must be sold in foreign markets; otherwise factories will have to run on half-time, and consequently the workers will starve. And their position is correct. If Territorial Expansion is not resorted to, the working class will be reduced to the verge of starvation, for the capitalists hold the keys to the factories. One thing they fail to add, however; and that is that under Territorial Expansion wages will be reduced to the lowest Asiatic level, and the working class will starve anyway.

**Attitude of the Democratic Party on Territorial Expansion**

Then comes the Democratic Party with the announcement that, in the interests of the working class, it is opposed to Territorial Expansion. This opposition however, amounts to a demagogical objection to the manner of expansion. The Democratic Party acquiesced in the brutal expansion over the Spanish West Indies, acquiesced in the acquisition of Hawaii, acquiesced in the Treaty of Paris, acquiesced at every step in this wholesale annexation of foreign territory, and is now simply quibbling at the manner in which the policy of capitalist expansion is carried out.

They tell us that labor will be degraded. Ah, yes! and who degraded it at the time of the Chicago strike by sending government troops to break the strike? None other than the Democratic President of the United States. Who degraded it at Wardner, Idaho, by building a Bull Pen for the miners? None other than the Democratic Governor Steensberg. Who degraded it at Buffalo by sending the State militia to break the strike? None other than the Democratic Governor Flower. And who has degraded that working class in State after State of the South by depriving them of the right to vote unless they have property, thus depriving the workingmen of the last chance for a peaceable solution of industrial problems? Who has made this dastardly assault on the ballot box? None other than the Democratic Party.

And with this trail of crime equally black as the trail of the Republican party, they have the audacity to try to array the working class on their side in their struggle against the Republican Party for offices.

When the Democratic Party asserts that Territorial Expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth, for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless Territorial Expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth, for capitalist themselves, some of the most important industries can supply the home market in half a year; the shoe industry is deadlocked in four months.

Both of these parties are equally criminal, equally the oppressors of labor, equally anxious to preserve the capitalist system of production, equally anxious to live in idleness and riot in luxury at the expense of the workers.

**Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on Territorial Expansion**

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the Capitalist Republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. As a step to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come. As the next step to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come. As the next step, and nearly the final one, to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that territorial expansion must come. And the Socialist Labor Party knows and asserts that when the market of the world has been drained dry capitalism will totter into its grave.

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**As a step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come, and said so. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come, and said so. As the next step, and nearly the final one to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knew that Territorial Expansion must come, and says so. And the Socialist Labor Party knows that when the market of the world has been drained dry that Capitalism will totter into its grave, and it says so.**

**Let it not be imagined from this position that we desire a catastrophe and sit with folded hands doing nothing for the present. The Social Revolution must first appear in the brain of the working class. They must not, therefore, be degraded and brutalized as the capitalists are anxious to do. Just as the capitalist class, through the Democratic and Republican parties, uses the local, State and national government to contract wages and expand profits, and using these means to still further strengthen ourselves, push on confidently to the complete capture of the public powers, then to take possession of the machinery of production and distribution and expand labor's present partial share to the TOTAL OUTPUT. Capitalist expansion squeezes humanity outward and downward. Socialist expansion will lift humanity upward.**

**Under Socialism the workers will own the machinery of production and distribution. They will thus throw off the idle capitalist whose support to-day takes**

**three-fourths of the workers' time; then the hours of labor can be cut down three-quarters immediately, and still a better living be had for the wage-worker than he receives to-day. By the elimination of the many enormous wastes of to-day, and by complete consolidation, the worker's product (since he gets it all and does not crowd into the market) could be greatly increased without increasing the hours of labor. Then there will be life and leisure, leisure for all—leisure, which is the basis of civilization.**

**How unbearable, then, is the insult offered by the McKinley-Bryan gang in offering the working class no future but "work"—the future and ideal of a horse and a jockey!**

**On to the Ballot Box and the Socialist Republic**

To carry out this great work of inaugurating the Socialist Republic let it be remembered that the working class has overwhelming power—they hold the United States in the hollow of their hand. Numbering already about sixty millions out of a total population of from seventy-five to eighty millions, and with the greater part of the remainder that middle class disappearing into the ranks of the wage-workers, the working class is irresistible.

With the expansion of capital goes the expansion of the working class, and thereby working class votes. Thus does capital dig its own grave by simultaneously destroying its market and producing that irresistible flood of working class ballots that will give it its quietus in the near future.

**All hail the day!**

**All hail the Socialist Republic!**

**Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!**

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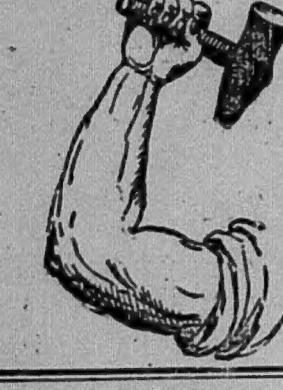
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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1855 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1860.....	13,331
In 1862 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1864.....	33,183
In 1866 (Presidential).....	36,561
In 1868.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231



For President,  
**JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,**  
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,  
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**  
of Pennsylvania.

Then is side with truth is noble when we  
share her mouldy crust;  
'Ere her cause brings fame and profit, 'ere 'is  
prosperous to be just.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

## THE BEST TESTIMONY.

The present tangle in which the Republicans find themselves with the Democrats on the "Dinner Pail" issue is not as silly as both contestants would make it. The tangle tempts with instruction.

Republicans as well as Democrats have off and on played the Pharisee towards the Socialist. The Socialist, being the upholder of a great cause squarely utters his tenets. "Material interests," he frankly admits, "are the ground-work of all ideas and ideals." And he proceeds to prove that the material interests of the class-conscious proletariat alone constitute a safe basis for human progress, while the material interests of the capitalists insure popular decline. Against this tenet Democrats and Republicans have pietistically raised their eyes to heaven every time that they attacked the Socialists. "Socialism," would these pietists explain, "is an animal affair; it is founded on the stomach; it ignores the mind; capitalism is a pure intellectual and noble aspiration." The preponderance of time, pictures and orations devoted, by the Republicans in this campaign to the "Full Dinner Pail," is a glaring contradiction of their theory of "nobleness," and quite a substantiation of the materialist theory of Socialism; moreover, the pretense of the Democracy, that such "materialism" on the part of the Republicans is "shocking," does not help the Democrats any, the burden of whose song is equally "gravelingly materialistic." While the two sets are suffering the consequences of their absurd, untenable and fraudulent premises, the tangle they are in furnishes the opportunity for looking once more into the important Socialist theory of material interests as the key to ideas, ideals, conduct and aims.

On the present occasion, rather than re-submit the subject to the strictly scientific test, let light be thrown upon it by two brilliant pen sketches, the products of the creative minds of two distinguished writers and moralists of our age.

Balzac, introducing a Parisian work-woman engaged in the gold-lace trade, puts the following words in her mouth:

"I adore Louis Philippe, he is my idol, he is the august and perfect type of the class upon which is founded his dynasty, and I shall never forget what he has done for the gold-lace trade by re-organizing the National Guard."

George Eliot gives the following description of the political and religious composition of a certain English saddler and harness-maker:

"Mr. Pink professed a deep-dyed Toryism; but he regarded all fault-finding as Radical and somewhat im-

pious, as disturbing to trade, and likely to offend the gentry, or the servants through whom their harness was ordered: there was a Nemesis in things which made objection unsafe, and even the Reform Bill was a sort of electric eel which a thriving tradesman had better leave alone. It was only the 'Papists' who lived far enough off to be spoken of uncivilly."

These two passages certainly are cross-lights. The authors differ in sex, race, nationality, creed, breeding, and political views. The two characters delineated by the two passages above quoted appear in widely separated atmospheres: the one in a dull English country-town, the other in Paris, the metropolis of France and wit. And yet, how identical are not the bases of their ideas! With the one, as with the other, their material interests are the sources to which their ideas and their conduct are to be traced; these furnish the key to their "views." With this key, the reason is understood why to the one Louis Philippe becomes "august" and with the other Radicalism assumes the nature of "impiousness."

The two sketches are sublimely true, philosophically sound, scientifically profound. He who would ignore their teaching is bound to be a rudderless ship, destined to most unexpected submarine surprises.

The basis of social development is material interests. Where these are in line with progress, as is the case with the class-conscious, the Socialist workingman, the ideas, ideals, conduct, and aims will be noble—as Socialism is. Where these are adverse to progress, the ideas, ideals, conduct and aims will be ignoble—as Bryanism. Jointly with McKinleyism and Labor Fakirism, proves itself to be.

## THE WAGES OF PROSPERITY.

The longshoremen of New London, Conn., had a habit of throwing away their envelopes when they received their week's pay. Several of these were picked up, and from the amounts marked on them we can draw conclusions relative to the way prosperity affects a class of men which makes prosperity possible for a great many industries.

The envelopes are many, and the amounts vary, but there is never any tendency to reach the larger figures. The greatest amount received is \$6.90, the smallest is \$1.10. The men were employed, or supposed to have been employed, during at least one week. There are four envelopes from one man: These represent just a month's work. The first has \$5.30, the second \$4.70, the third \$2.00, and the fourth \$4.80. The man received in all the staggering sum of \$16.80. It is no wonder that he, in common with his fellow workingmen, is putting money in the bank at the rate of \$200 a year. Supposing him to average the above sum every week, and have work without intermission, he would have \$13,20 on which to bring up a family after he had provided for a "rainy day."

There are other items on these envelopes which tell the wonderful story of how the American workingmen can save. One man received in two weeks the sum of \$3.50; another did better, and received \$5.60 in the same time. The rate seems uniform, and the standard horribly low. The men may not work a very great number of hours, but when they are through very few of them are in a physical or mental condition to fill a pulpit, or to do landscape painting.

There is also another interesting incident connected with those envelopes. When the dock masters learned that the Socialists were collecting evidence, they issued an order that all pay envelopes should be destroyed. If there was any cause to suppose the amount contained in them would ever be large, the masters would be only too pleased to have them spread broadcast.

It must not be supposed that all the men earn such small sums. Many of them may find as much as \$7 on some nights, but out of many envelopes we have been unable to discover one that did. Perhaps there may even be a man who has more than that coming to him, but when half a hundred envelopes, collected in a few weeks in a small town, can tell such a story of low wages for hard, killing work, it is reasonable to suppose that the man who does receive that amount stands in danger of having his wages cut.

That New London record can be duplicated by almost any other port. The DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article on the condition of the dock workers here in New York. It was objected to as overdrawn. Read the evidences of those envelopes, compare it with what we have previously said, and then raise once more the "prosperity" bowl. The prosperity of the dock workers is the hell of low-wages and abuse.

## THE DANGER OF PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, when twisted for no-making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

"I am criticised for remaining here at headquarters," he said, "but I notice that whenever Mr. Stanchfield speaks he puts his foot in it."

The Democrats want me to do the same thing to offset Stanchfield's breaks."

The campaign on the part of both Republicans and Democrats has been carried on under great difficulties. Trust magnates have found it extremely monotonous to keep up the pretence of fighting against the corporations from which they draw their dividends. Notorious lobbyists and corruptionists of the Stanchfield-Odell stripe find that they cannot help putting a foot or two in their mouths when they try to talk of purity in politics.

Both parties are engaged in playing a huge farce. The industrial revolution has made the old ways of doing business obsolete, and rendered the existence of a vast army of middle-men, retailers, petty manufacturers, etc., impossible, but this truth would bring the political death of whichever capitalist party dared utter it. In the ranks of both parties are found the traveling men who have been displaced by the less noisy and more efficient postal cards; the small storekeepers who have felt the kick of the department store; the small manufacturers who are going down before the march of the Trusts; and the other remnants of the out-worn competitive system. These elements possess the power of inflicting great injury at the ballot-box, and they are ignorant enough to do it.

So the plutocrats who control both parties are compelled to trim their sails to catch every breath of discontent and utilize it for party advantage. The Cotton, Sugar, Ice, Silver and Copper Trust in the persons of J. K. Jones, McCarron, W. A. Clark, Croker, and the Belmonts, own the Democratic party machinery and are forced to denounce Trusts and advocate their abolition. The Republican machine is controlled by the owners of the Iron, Steel, Leather, Paper, and other Trusts, and they also must denounce themselves and demand publicity. But the farce is dreary to the actors, and only fools the middle-headed middle class.

Small wonder that Odell, the crafty lobbyist declines to go on the stump. He sees every Democrat and Republican speaker involve himself in contradictions and prefers to run his gubernatorial campaign as he does the lobby, on the quiet. Odell does not intend to imitate Stanchfield in "putting his foot in it."

The Socialist Labor Party alone dares to utter the truth in this campaign, and that fact proves that it alone is fit to face the future and guide the destinies of the Nation in the storm which is wrecking the middle class, and causing the capitalist parties to play the hypocrite. The Socialist Labor Party candidates do not "put their feet in it" on the stump. The Rep-Dems, silenced in this campaign, will be in full retreat in the not distant future.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## THEY SEE THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL.

A local capitalist paper of New London, Conn., commenting on the proposed calling out of the militia to suppress the strike of Central Vermont Railway freight handlers, after speaking of how "unpleasant" would be the duty of these young workingmen who would have to obey orders and shoot down the comrades and brothers on strike, says:

"If such a crisis should arise, it would be the part of wisdom for the authorities to use the men from some other place rather than to array the local guardsmen against their friends. The discussion of the topic has caused some of the men to see that there are possibilities for a soldier that are not at all pleasant."

This is one of the signs which indicate the growth of class-consciousness among the workingmen.

It was the favorite boast of a capitalist, who is now dead, that he "could hire half the workingmen to shoot down the other half." This expressed well the conception the capitalist class had at that time of the lack of solidarity and class-consciousness on the part of the working class. And, while the boast was not literally true, there was then, there was truth enough in it to cause the men whose lives were devoted to the task of uniting the wage workers to the task of uniting the wage workers into an economic and political Party of their own class, to redouble their efforts to destroy every influence and object that tended to strengthen and deepen the separations then existing in the ranks of the workers.

Strike after strike in which this boast of the capitalist appeared true, took place. One so-called "union" sending its members to take the place of strikers; workingmen serving as militiamen and shooting down their fellow wage slaves; fakir leaders denouncing as "ignorant foreigners" the martyrs whose blood was spilled in defense of proletarian rights, and still retaining their jobs—all these infamies lent color to the boast.

But the Socialist Labor Party, teaching correct economics and the vital necessity of the wage workers becoming imbued with the spirit of revolution-

ary class-consciousness, has made such progress that to-day both the fakir and the capitalist see, as through a mist, the handwriting on the wall which foretells their overthrow. Only the most hardened and stupid of the former would now openly slander the men murdered by the henchmen of the capitalist, only the more foolish of the latter to "hire half of the workers to shoot the other half."

It has become necessary now to send even the middle-class, whose desire to wear a uniform and pose as soldiers has led them into joining the cheap mob of murderers, away from their own neighborhood when wage workers are to be slaughtered, and to import strangers. To-day, the workingman who joins the militia is given to understand that he is committing treason to his class. So far has this gone that the regulars are being used more and more to perform this "unpleasant" task. The influence of the fakir in vain is used to defeat resolutions forbidding members of trade organizations from joining the ranks of the soldier craft: the militia.

The handwriting announcing the doom of the capitalist class becomes plainer each day. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is bearing good fruit. The taunt of the capitalist is being changed into a curse against the force which has made the taunt a lie. They see the time approaching when, instead of shooting each other, the wage workers will unite and turn their weapons against the capitalist of capitalism.

Speed the day.

## STANCHFIELD'S BILL NO. 2,203.

It is extremely fortunate for Mr. Stanchfield that an official record of the bills introduced by assemblymen is kept. Otherwise the record of "this 'true friend of labor'" might be forgotten, and his devotion by his own reward.

From the official journal of the Assembly we rescue the following bill and give it that publicity which should delight the hearts of the labor fakirs who are so diligently betraying the wage workers by trying to elect the author of the bill, John B. Stanchfield, Tammany candidate for governor:

Assembly Bill No. 2,203—for the protection of bona fide purchasers and holders of coupon bonds and of municipal corporations against misfeasance, malfeasance or negligence of public officers. Passed the Assembly on April 23, 1895, and was delivered to Governor Morton on May 14.

Here we have this "workingman's friend," fighting gallantly to protect the interests of the down-trodden wage slave who is a "bona fide purchaser" production, distribution and exchange; circumstance that such a "bona fide holder" of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars worth of coupon bonds might be wearing overalls and pushing the horseless wheelbarrow loaded with bricks, or upbearing the noiseless load of mortar, made no difference to the Hon. John B. Stanchfield. As a "friend of labor" and a Democrat, he cared nothing about garb or occupation. He was in the assembly to benefit the laborer, hence, Assembly Bill No. 2,203.

The Democratic party is at all times clamorous in its claim of being the "friend of the workingman." Mr. Stanchfield has secured the services of a noisy gang of pure and simple labor fakirs to make this claim for him. His record as a member of the assembly should be good evidence of that "friendship."

The wage workers do not own any coupon bonds. They do produce the wealth which these bonds represent, but it makes no difference to them whether misfeasance or malfeasance causes these bonds to change owners. The result is the same to the wage worker in mill, mine, factory, store or farm. So Stanchfield was protecting the same interests with Assembly Bill No. 2,203 that he supported in the assembly; the same interests which the Democratic party fights for when it seeks to lead the wage worker in a crusade against high taxes.

THE WAGE WORKERS NEITHER OWN COUPON BONDS NOR PAY TAXES. It is the interests of the tax-paying, labor fleeing, coupon holders that Stanchfield and the Democratic party battle for. Assembly Bill No. 2,203 is a case in point.

It is an axiom that: "He who is praised by the labor fakir is an enemy of the working class." The Democratic party is a particularly vicious enemy of the working class, and Stanchfield is a fit standard-bearer of that party. So the fakirs acclaim him as a "friend." He supported the Democrat, Flower, who had strikers shot; he made no protest against the Republican, Morton, who had strikers shot; he fights the battle of the labor skinning coupon holders, and tax-payers; if he were not so wealthy he would do well as a labor fakir. As it is he gets their support.

Prince was put up by Tammany in the Sixteenth Assembly District. The agitation carried on by the Socialist Labor Party had made it impossible to elect a man who could not command a large vote among the wage workers there. Prince was picked out by Tammany as the most adroit decoy duck for the purpose of misleading the workers. He makes all the claims of the pure and simple labor fakir of being "friend of labor," a "good yonion man," etc., and his record shows that Tammany made

no mistake when they picked him out to enact the role of the Scab.

Judge Freedman is a Tammany judge who issues gatling gun injunctions against strikers. He does not pose as a "friend of Labor"; he does not have to. He does the will of the capitalist class just the same as his fellow party member, Sam Prince, and issues an injunction against the workingman whom Scab Prince has induced to vote for him, which forbids them from doing anything in their own defense under penalty of being locked up and fined.

Price sat in the Assembly when a bill was passed to increase the appropriation for buying weapons and ammunition for the militia. Did he fight against this bill? Did this "friend of Labor" make the State ring with his denunciation of that bill? No. HE VOTED FOR IT. He knew that the money so appropriated was to be used in the work of breaking up the injunctions against the strikers and murdering those who were driven to resistance. He knew this and HE VOTED FOR IT.

Tammany would never have taken up this unsavory traitor to his class if he were other than he is. That he is still put forward as a decoy duck proves that he has lived up to Tammany's expectation.

In the Assembly he betrays his class and on the stump he has the effrontery to take the names of decent men on his lips and slander them. He refers to himself as a "union man" and boasts of wearing union "label" clothes. He does not say that the bullets he voted for the strikers had the label of the Scab on them. But the widow of a striker who is carried home with such a bullet in his heart may have an opinion of Scab Prince's "yoonionism."

Tammany Judge Freedman issues the injunction. Tammany Assemblyman Prince votes the money to buy the guns to give to the workingman a taste of rifle diet if they resist.

Decoy Duck and Scab Prince is a model for every traitor to the working class and a warning to every true man to smash that kind of a "yoonion" man at the ballot box.

## DOOLEY HITS ORGANIZED SCAB BERY A TELLING BLOW.

How the scabby labor fakir has debauched the pure and simple union into a penny-catching venture for himself and uses the union label to fill his own pockets, instead of turning that weapon of Labor against the foe is justly criticized by Mr. Dunne in the following correct bit of satire:

## "THIM PANTS."

In comes a diligent f'r'm th' Union in Amalgamated Pantmakers; an' says th' chairman, "Major," he says, "we have a complaint to make agin thim pants iv yeers," he says: "What's th' matter with th' pants?" says th' future president.

"I thought they looked all right," he says. "Paid four dollars f'r thim in Bucyrus las' year," he says. "They have no union label on thim," says th' chairman. "Do you know, sir," he says, "that thim pants ripplins' th' compression iv women an' children?" he says. "Dye know that ivy thread in thim seams means a tear an' sigh?" says he. "Dye know that ivy time ye puts on thim pants ye take a pair off somes down-throdden workman?" he says

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach their name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

All Poor Yorkie!

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Two years ago, when Ben Handford made a tour of the State as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor, he had a crowd of between five and six hundred people to listen to his speech here. Last night there was only five persons by actual count in the hall in which the alleged candidate of an alleged socialist party was to speak. At fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for him to begin, as soon as the S. L. P. got through with him, very few, if any, seem to have any use for him, although the same old trick was played of feigning love for the pure and simple trade unionist.

A special invitation was extended to them, but they did not bite worth a cent. This was a great contrast to our meeting of the night before at the foot of Crescent Park, where Comrade McKinley debated with a Bryanite, a general invitation only being extended to all.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand, waiting at the hour appointed, and at times nearly went wild over the knockout argumentative blows which he time after time dealt his opponent. The latter is a general all-round freak and crook, trying to gain popularity and through it to get a political job, it is ever so small, even that of a slotto-cleaner in the city hall, or elsewhere would gladly be accepted.

He is the freak who, when an opportunity was given persons in the audience to ask questions at the De Leon meeting here last fall, after stating that he had been a socialist for seventeen years, asked some simple question and then got tangled up.

E. L. LAKE,  
Organizer.

22 Sunset street, Mt. Pleasant, Schenectady, Oct. 1.

## Eighth Massachusetts Congressional Convention.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Eighth District Congressional Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held here to-night. Edward N. Kelley, of Somerville, was chairman, and Alvan C. Buzzell, of Medford, secretary. William E. Stacey, of Cambridge, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Mallon and Remmel, the Party candidates for president and vice-president, and M. T. Berry for governor, the principles and platform adopted at the National Convention and the DAILY PEOPLE. The following resolution adopted at the Massachusetts State convention was adopted:

"Resolved, That the treaty with Spain drawn by the peace commissioners of William McKinley and its ratification by the Senate, with the aid of William J. Bryan, by which the country came into the possession of territory with a defective title; and the subsequent unsuccessful attempt to dispossess the owners thereof, is one of the blackest and most criminal chapters in the history of capitalism in America, and that William McKinley, for the part he has taken in the affair, should be impeached and tried before the proper tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors."

At the sixth Councillor convention Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, was nominated for the Governor's Council. B. Bendroth of Medford, was nominated by the Fifth Middlesex convention, and Joseph W. Meekel, of Medford, was elected to the State Committee for 1901.

John W. Meekel was nominated for the legislature from the Medford district. The vote in the Eighth Congressional district in 1888 was, William E. Slattery, of Cambridge, 536; McCall, Republican, 14,653; Perkins, Democrat, 5,816.

Stacey's vote in Cambridge was 137; Cambridge, 303; Medford, 41; Arlington, 3; Winchester, 30; Wards 10 and 11 of Boston, 70. Those places include all the cities and towns in the district.

THOMAS C. BROPHY.

Somerville, Sept. 30.

Lightning-red Deb.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At one of our meetings a very queer thing happened. The meeting was held in the Jewish district, where the Deb's crowd polled their 300 votes. While in the midst of my speech, a wise-looking gesser interrupted with this remark: "The workers know the Democratic and the Republican party are bad; the workers want to know what is the matter with Deb's."

I answered this question; a few others on this line were asked and I shut up the Kangs and Debites. After the meeting I learned that the duck who had asked the first question, was the Bryan Democratic leader of the district. The question was asked to cause confusion.

I am beginning to think that the comrade from the West was right when he said that the capitalists were using the Deb's crowd as a lightning rod, to attract and run into ground the growing Socialist movement.

S. SCHULBERG.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.

A Good Suggestion.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Experience in many sections of the Socialist Labor Party shows me, that much work is lost in agitational work, because when the speaker is through, no record is taken of the persons that are in sympathy with the movement. I submit that if you indicate the mode of getting names, etc., regarding "the sympathizers' card" in vogue in New York city that it will go a great way toward increasing the militant army of the S. L. P.

G. W. BOETTGER.

A Speaker Done Up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Last evening a meeting was held here and addressed by a Mr. Modest, a typical fakir, and a member of the "S. L. P." He told the listening workingmen that there was no use in voting for McKinley or Bryan, that their wages would be the same whether McKinley or Bryan was elected, but he did not mention the Socialist Labor Party. He did say, however, that there was nothing to be gained by political action, that the cigar-makers should organize in the pure and simple union, and fight the Trust with a full treasury! The full treasury is evidently of as much importance to organized scaberry as the "full dinner pail" is to organized capital.

Among the assertions that he made were the following: the A. F. of H. has a membership of over 2,000,000; the Cigarmakers' International Union has paid out in strike benefits to the striking cigar-makers of New York, since the strike was started against Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer the sum of \$500,000—the strike being yet in full force.

ing of the Social Democratic Party to be held that night a block below. When he was shown the error of his ways by Socialist Labor Party men, who are on to all monkeys of this kind, he departed hastily, like a man who has suddenly forgotten something. Not long after a couple of excited young men rushed in, telling us that we were being massacred (figuratively speaking) by the representative of the S. D. P. on the next block. We sallied out and when we arrived found a tall, thin, long-haired individual with a long drooping mustache and an abrupt goatee, who, though laboring under a most painful constipation of both thought and words, was quite evidently possessed of the usual abundant stock of Debs-Kangaroo conceit and vanity, for he was telling his audience of about twenty odd persons, including some nine little boys and girls and six or seven old women, what a smart fellow he was; how some of his bosses told him so; what good jobs he had refused because he was so good and devoted to good principles, and how hard he worked, at real manual labor one time, as a part of his study of Socialism.

By this time he had sized up several buttons in the audience, and evidently fearing trouble, immediately began a heart to heart talk. After believing, I presume, that we were sufficiently melted, he announced that he would answer questions. Chas. Herrschaft asked him why, when there was already a Socialist Party in the field, another calling itself "Socialist too" should be organized? He hesitated, endeavored to bluff his questioner into letting it go at that, calling him "burrer" and speaking about a family quarrel, that for the sake of avoiding scandal should be hushed up, that both he and his "burrer" were "Sochulists" working for the same cause and more ad nauseam. When he found this would not work and was told plainly that stanch S. L. P. men were not even distantly related to tricks, this worthy grew bitter, said we were not "Sochulists" at all, decried our "brutal antagonism" to the good pure and simple yunyun leaders. The DAILY PEOPLE and De Leon were duly abused and denounced, and he then endeavored to shut off further questions from us by saying he would answer no more of this kind. Thinking he had thrown us off for good he proceeded to hold forth for some time longer in a vague, uncertain, incoherent, disjointed sort of way, including in his harangue a motion of Debs and Harriman the "Sochul candidates," and before he knew where he was, sound himself calling for questioners with any kind of questions, once more.

When he paused, I immediately inquired why his party organized in opposition to the S. L. P., consequently hostile to it, had nominated Debs, who in 1896, while professing to be a Socialist, told people to vote for Bryan, that he (Debs) would vote for him, and that such men as Bryan would bring Socialism, and how could a self-respecting Socialist address millionaires at Delmonico's as Debs did; if millionaires at Delmonico's constituted a fruitful field for Socialist agitation, and say, as he has, that Socialists could be made of such parasites. Furthermore, would the Socialist Labor Party, for an instant, tolerate in that Party, or nominate Joseph Francis Mallon or any other man, had he like Debs, cut up such caps?

Here a man in the audience cried: "Right you are young fellow, if Debs was all right, Delmonico's was no place for him," and a murmur all round showed that the shot had told. He then called me "Krausse-dee," which I instantly resented, telling him I considered him no comrade of mine, but recognized him as without doubt an enemy, to which he replied very well "We ARE enemies." He then hemmed and hawed, spoke about Debs being by profession a public lecturer, earning hard dollars here and there by his burning Sochulistic eloquence, and how he (the speaker) did not know much about Socialism in '96; that perhaps neither he nor "other (Debs) knew much about it till some time after but that it was all right now. They were both Sochulists, they had been a learning and had learned. I then asked him how, after these damaging admissions, he could consider such men as Debs and others, who pursued such tactics, such men who had shown ignorance of Socialism; and the way to get as honest or as fit exponents, may more, "leaders" of the Socialist movement. He then got rattled, and wildly yelled out that he would "tolerate to the solidarity of the workers." Miners, who were so devoted to their "leaders" (?) that they were negligent at us because we called in the general attention to the impotence of pure and simple trades unionism. Confident that organized Dilcher could "wipe the floor" with us, they challenged us to meet him in debate the following night. Necessity to say, that it was promptly accepted, and we anxiously awaited the "tomorrow." To-morrow came, but organized Dilcher came not. He sent word that he had to leave town (a la Gompers "catching a train").

More meeting were held, all of which were very successful, particularly in the one in Hyde Park. Here we have a Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union which unanimously expressed the determination to cut loose from the A. F. of L., and join the Alliance. Patsy Moran of the I. T. U., editor of a labor paper (2) which he privately owns, stopped me on the street and assured me that he was leaning strongly toward Socialism, but nevertheless he would fight us because we weren't of the right kind. He also said that our Union was sure to be "killed" within three weeks. I wished him success.

M. D. Flaherty, president and organizer of the Central Labor Union, said to a newly converted wagon worker: "These d—l S. L. P. people injure US more than the bosses, why don't you people kick them out?" To his surprise, the man spoken to said: "we know that we are the enemy of the fakirs, and that the capitalist are your friends; and we

and, having extended to other factories so that there are to-day 7,000 cigarmakers on strike in New York, and receiving \$5.00 a week strike benefit from the International Cigarmakers' Union. We have some very good campaign liars in this town, but they all turned green with envy when they heard the pure and simple talk of Modest.

He also begged the Cigarmakers to organize and strike for a little of "some de blosby off your posses;" that they should organize so that the bosses should not be able to take more than their "share" and of such is pure and simple, and "Social Democracy."

There were other speakers announced on the bill but they failed to materialize.

D. C. WISMER,  
Quakertown, Pa., Oct. 2.

In New Fields.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here Saturday night. Fully three hundred surrounded the speakers, who held them for two hours, while they whacked Billies Bryan and McKinley right and left. A few Dems and Reps grumbled and asked questions, but the answers only made them ridiculous in the eyes of the large audience that never before heard a Socialist speaker.

The two young men came here from Syracuse and distributed throw away cards among the employees of the large manufacturing plants. Though it rained hard their work bore good fruit, and shows us that we can next time form a Section. Mr. E. Harris acted as chairman and G. A. Strible, candidate for Senator for the 34th Senatorial District of Onondaga county, was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Strible is a good speaker, and handled his subject in a manner that never before heard a Socialist speaker.

The Republicans organized a McKinley club here last Thursday, for which occasion they imported a speaker from Denver, by the name of Earl M. Cranston, who, by the way, is a son of a Methodist preacher, and he, like all the rest that are out in the interest of the capitalist class, misrepresented the condition of affairs from start to finish.

Mr. Cranston spoke of how the Stars and Stripes were honored and respected all over the world, and drew up a very glowing picture, and ended up by saying that the Stars and Stripes made the flag of the Republican party.

That statement was a deliberate insult to the American flag and an intelligent audience.

I wish to say that some of my ancestors for seven long weary years marched through flood and flame with this nation baptized in blood and tears, they went through the trying scenes of Valley Forge; their course could be tracked over the frozen ground by the blood-stains of their sore and bleeding feet. They helped to gain liberty, and it was liberty watered by the blood and tears of the men who fought. For the party that fired upon the flag, insulted to make the Philadelphia Cigarmakers reconsider their action failed, although they selected every idler in rotation, such as Strasser, Bennett, Modest, Harris, etc., etc., but in vain. Loss of confidence caused the strikers to again return to work, and Barnes & Company were the men whom the crooks wanted to hold up for their crooked work, and the failure of the Philadelphia strike.

Now this happened many months ago, and it is astonishing to see how this combination has been able to suppress this damnable act from the members until Brother Barnes was compelled to give them away. Old cigarmakers in the craft were puzzled to see how the bosses opened a large number of new shops ("annexes" as our leaders call them) all over Greater New York, and we also know that the Strike Board had spies and detectives employed to detect them, and that the four or five Upper Leaders knew every one of them, and permitted them to work unopposed.

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also are thinking seriously about "kicking out," only I am afraid it will be the pure and simple who will be the objects of it." Leaving the fakir to himself he could yet hear him shout: "You are a De Leonite! Wait, we'll fix you!"

Mr. Flaherty does not believe in politics, as he said all the while, but this election he sings a different song. He must save his country, and hence he runs on the Democratic ticket for Legislature. He also proclaims that those who don't vote for him are "scabs," and for all we know he may have some Republican pure and simple expelled because at the ballot box. It's too bad that there are no "Kangs" in Scranton, for he is good timber for them "he is coming our (their) way."

PETER DAMM,  
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 1, 1900.

A Colorado "Patriot" Held up to View.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction, with the aid of N. L. Griest, has for the past few weeks been making things decidedly interesting for the old party politicians in this section of the country. Griest is a hard worker, not only for the Socialist Labor Party, but also for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the comrades of Section Mesa County were all grieved to-day to learn of his resignation as State Organizer.

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Now this happened many months ago, and it is astonishing to see how this combination has been able to suppress this damnable act from the members until Brother Barnes was compelled to give them away. Old cigarmakers in the craft were puzzled to see how the bosses opened a large number of new shops ("annexes" as our leaders call them) all over Greater New York, and we also know that the Strike Board had spies and detectives employed to detect them, and that the four or five Upper Leaders knew every one of them, and permitted them to work unopposed.

Now this happened many months ago,

also are thinking seriously about "kicking out," only I am afraid it will be the pure and simple who will be the objects of it." Leaving the fakir to himself he could yet hear him shout: "You are a De Leonite! Wait, we'll fix you!"

Mr. Flaherty does not believe in politics, as he said all the while, but this election he sings a different song. He must save his country, and hence he runs on the Democratic ticket for Legislature. He also proclaims that those who don't vote for him are "scabs," and for all we know he may have some Republican pure and simple expelled because at the ballot box. It's too bad that there are no "Kangs" in Scranton, for he is good timber for them "he is coming our (their) way."

PETER DAMM,  
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 1, 1900.

in the Mining Region.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—When one gets closely acquainted with the striking miners he cannot help but curse the labor fakirs. The miners will be in measurable time a body of men with which the capitalist class must reckon. To-day, all their sincerity, honesty, loyalty, and solidarity are wasted, at least practically so, because the Mitchells and Dilchers take good care to have all their actions flow in the wrong channel.

Provence is a mining town about two miles from Scranton, and this place we selected for our first meeting. Henry Wolf, of Brooklyn, delegate to the Carpenter's convention, Wise, J. Gray, and myself, spoke. Many "fragile Pages" were sold, and the meeting was a success all around. While standing on the sidewalk till the committee got the platform placed in the "Square," I saw two families coming down a stairway all excited, some crying, others with a sad but determined look upon their faces. Upon inquiry it was learned that upstairs was the office of an alderman, who, in the absence of a judge, adjusts all controversies of minor importance. The two families mentioned had come to seek protection from a man who is in sympathy with the operators (perhaps an official, but it was impossible to get any light on that subject), and he attempted to evict these families out of his house. A young man embraced his mother and exclaimed: "No, mother, I will not go back on my fellow-men; I shall not turn scab even if we must sleep in the streets."

To myself, I said: "Bravo! Well done!" Some day that heroism which now shames will be aroused and it will be guided by the fighting S. L. P. into the proper channel, so that he who builds houses need not sleep in the street; he who digs coal need not freeze; he who produces oil, need not perish for want of means of subsistence.

The remarkable part of the entire proceeding is where Judge Swayze promptly threw the case out of court. Contributory negligence was the basis of the Governor Werts' (company's) counsel's application. The injuries were not chargeable to the company. The fault, if—"if" —any, lay with the electrician or whoever sent out the car. It is not to be supposed that the cheapest and poorest kind of appliances and material ever found its way on a North Jersey trolley car. Oh, no! Mr. Werts contended that the electrician was not a representative of the company, but an employee of the company, but wanted to know how much De Leon got paid by the bosses for calling the Strike Leaders a set of crooks, etc., etc., and warning them against these fakirs. All the strikers and confederates must work to know how much De Leon got paid by the bosses for calling the Strike Leaders a set of crooks, etc., etc., and warning them against these fakirs. Now is the time for the members and strikers to ask how much did you, Mr. Marouek, and your four confederates get from the bosses for services rendered.

ALEX.

The Campaign in Worcester.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Thinking that the Comrades would like to know what we are doing down this way, I would like to say that we have held nineteen open air meetings since August 1st. Last Sunday we held a large meeting on the "Common" and sold a large quantity of literature. Last night we held a

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry John, Secretary, 24 New Reade Street, New York.  
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Roads street. The Party's literary agency.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, October 16, Keveney in the chair.

Receipts \$68,80; expenditures, \$85,33.

The routine correspondence of the National Secretary indicates a solid phalanx of class-conscious voters for the Socialist Labor Party on election day. That the membership is clearly aware that the Social Revolution can only be realized through the strictest discipline is shown by the following two expulsions:

At a regular business meeting of Section Passaic, Washington held October 6, Frank Murphy and Thompson Helm were expelled from membership for voting and otherwise taking an active part in the Democratic convention held here September 30.

FRANK MARTIN,  
Organizer.

At the regular Central Committee meeting of Section Passaic, N. J., held on October 12, William E. McCullough of this city, a member of Central Branch, Passaic County, was expelled for violating Section 20, Article 2 of the constitution, by distributing and soliciting subscriptions for the "Appeal to Reason," a paper which advocates the election of Debs and Harriman.

Section Cambridge, Mass., sends in belated report on vote on the Constitution; too late to be counted.

Manager of the Labor News Co. reported that 500,000 copies of the leader "Why the Workingmen of America should Vote for Malloney and Remmel" had been ordered. In this connection Sections are requested to do as little kicking as possible relative to slight delays in the shipment of these leaflets. For a number of days they have been shipped at the rate of forty thousand a day, and the outlook is that this rate will continue till November 1.

Section Denver reports the suspension of E. O. Cochran for one year for having failed to prove his charges that V. G. Grist, State Organizer of Colorado, was financially and politically crooked.

The new Constitutions can now be obtained from the National Secretary. They are 16 pages, red cover, pocket size; 70 cents a hundred, cash in advance.

Charters were granted to sections at Watervliet, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., and Warwick, R. I.

JULIAN PIERCE,  
Recording Secretary.

Du Bois, Pa., Attenion.

With to-day's issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, one hundred and some subscriptions with the members of Section Du Bois have given to their fellow workingmen here and vicinity will expire.

At the last meeting of Section Du Bois I was instructed to invite all the PEOPLE readers to attend our meeting which will be held on October 24, 8 p.m., at 214 West Long avenue. Comrade Wm. G. Cowan of Pittsburgh will address the meeting. To the out of town readers who cannot attend the meeting we invite, whenever in Du Bois, to call at our headquarters, 214 West Long avenue, where subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are taken, and where literature can also be obtained.

D. M. SACHTER,  
Secretary.

Everett, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Oct. 3.—The following campaign trip has been arranged for Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor:

Worcester ..... October 17  
Holyoke ..... 18-19  
Chicago ..... 20  
Westfield ..... 21  
Springfield ..... 22  
Pittsfield ..... 23-24  
North Adams ..... 25  
Athol ..... 26  
Gardner ..... 27  
Fitchburg ..... 28  
Ayer ..... 29  
Haverhill ..... 30  
Sections are requested to arrange and advertise meetings.

Peter Damm in Illinois.

Spring Valley, October 17.  
Peoria and vicinity, October 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Springfield, October 23.  
Jacksonville, October 24, 25.

Arlon, October 26.

East St. Louis, October 27.

Bellefontaine and vicinity, October 28, 29, 30, 31.

Quincy, November 1.

Moline, November 2.

Rock Island, November 3.

Chicago, November 4, 5.

Comrades will please arrange for meetings and see to it that plenty of literature is on hand.

JOHN HELLIGREEN,

Organizer pro tem.

Dates of Edward Erd in Minnesota.

Braintree, October 17.

Lake Falls, October 18.

St. Cloud, October 19.

Minneapolis, October 20.

St. Paul, October 21.

Hastings, October 22.

Red Wing, October 23.

Lake City, October 24.

Wabasha, October 25.

Winona, October 26.

Stillwater, October 27.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Previously acknowledged.... \$1,892.80

Received week ending Oct. 14. 1,233.55

52,023.05

Detailed account in next issue.

## SELF-EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

## LETTER I.

Pekin, Ills., Sept. 2, 1900.

Mr. Karl Koehlin, Peoria:  
Comrade—I am very sorry to see you struggling for Labor's Emancipation, and the same time be misled by Fakirs like DeLeon and some of his Click, Hickey, for instance. I know Hickey, he got my eyes open to the true Light, and also every Comrade in Pekin. We have a fine Movement here now by our active Work and our Tactics, since we distribute the People and Worker's Call, and since the Party, the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party United. We are going to Canton, Ills., to-morrow to hear our Comrade Debs, and we will also, the same time have a Convention in Canton to Nominate a Congressmen Ticket. Why don't you Comrades come with the Party that does Work for Socialism and Labor, right your Organization does not practice what the Preach, open your Eyes, and Investigate don't be deceived by a few that are just looking for themselves, and only get your Money, your leaders don't want the Movement to grow, the want it small, so the can control it for their selfish interests. I know of what I am writing off, because I belonged to them for about 2-3 Jars my self, or rather the controlled me until the throw them out in New York. Come and fight the common Enemy, the Capitalists and not Trades Union, and bite and slander everybody that is coming our way, only make not as fast as we did because we not all learn as fast. Let every Socialist belong to their respective Trades and do all the can among their fellow Tradesmen to open there Eyes we must not Entagonize them but convert them if we possible can that is our duty. We as a Socialist Party we must show them and prove to them with our action that we are there Party but of their blut and bones of their bones. I am a Socialist I want Socialism in our time Trades Unions are the first step for the Workers to fight against Capitalism and as Capitalism grows and the Whales concentrate, Socialism is the last step, because Socialism is the child of Capitalism. I am for the Working Class and Socialism.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

A man who joins Socialism must throw selfish interests and malfecancy desires from himself, he must not ask above reasonable compensation for making a speech, and he must ask nothing for it being a Socialist when it is held to explain Socialism, the only gospel of truth.

But like preachers of the church, E. V. Debs gets all he can for his speaking, and is therefore in it for selfish purposes, and does not practice what he declares to be his principle.

Comrade, wipe away those scales from your eyes; they hinder you from seeing clearly, or are you afraid to see and hear the truth of Socialism? I will try and get some comrades to go to Pekin on Sunday if they are willing. I am otherwise engaged in our cause, but do not ask us to support your ticket as we have a good and strong ticket in the field ourselves.

De Leon is not the Party any more than you or I are a party, but he is a man that your party could be proud of if he was not too straightforward to abandon principle-like so many have done to find themselves begging to be let in at the back door of another new party, which has "the Crowd" for its motto and NO principle.

Read your own papers and compare the "Verwoert" and "The People," what they say to-day and what they have been saying a year and a half back. Is that adhering to principle to turn around like a weather-vane?

Consider and look at it by the true light and you will not fail to see the truth.

The S. L. P. forever.

other? And is not that the very thing that De Leon is doing? Is not his paper and are not his speeches filled with attacks on trades unions. Not merely a corrupt leader, but the whole union and all unions that are not controlled by him. Is it possible that there can not be no useful or honest organization of Workingmen in this World, except the few S. T. & L. A. organizations under the domination of De Leon? Do you know that these so-called pure and simple organizations costs the capitalists of this Country Millions of Dollars every year? Again, I say that if De Leon were an Agent of the Capitalists he would do exactly as he does in trying to get the Trade unions to war with each other instead of uniting to fight Capitalists and Capitalism. The Capitalists fear first the trades unions, because he has to fight them, the Coal Miners strike for instant.

Next after the Trade Unions he fears the Socialist Movement. And just as he has tried and failed to get the trade unions to fight each other so De Leon has tried and succeeded in dividing the Socialist Movement in this Country he has suspended or expelled every Member, every section, the country over that did not agree with his tactics, tactics which it was impossible for Men of sense and honesty and Knowing all the facts to agree with. I decline to keep out of the working Class political movement because De Leon has made the Socialist Movement.

The Social Democratic Party proposes to help the working Class in every struggle that Class makes (As all Socialists Party do the World over) either against Capitalism. And if the Social Democratic Party ever allows itself to be used to fight strikers (as you had a case in Peoria with the union when W. H. Clark was fighting the union) if it ever becomes a scab party, I will leave it as we did the S. L. P.

Yours for the Working Class and for the Emancipation of that class from Capitalism and for Socialism.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

shift party, you will discover who is right.

If you so wish we shall send a speaker to Pekin, as we hope there is still some little Socialist left in you.

KARL KOEHLIN.

P. S.—The discussion of trivial and silly matters we shall leave to the "Volkzeitung." It needs something where with to insult those who expose it. Is that not good advice? C.R.

C.R.

LETTER VI.

512 Court Street, Pekin, Ills.

Sept. 28, 1900.

Mr. Karl Koehlin, Peoria:

Dear Sir—Your letter at hand and contents noted. I am convinced that you are De Leon fanatic, your whole letter shows that, because you can't reason. I never ask you to write to me, because I know that mostly all the followers of De Leon & Co. are nothing but deluded fanatics. Please don't write to me any more we don't want any of your Scientific Noncence, so good buy.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

P. S. We dont want any of your Speakers, because the are just like us we heard Damm, Hickey and Frey. I read the De Leon People for 2 years, until I got sick of it. You have not answered my Letter and in regard to De Leon, I think I made plain so a Idiot can understand but you can't. I have no time to spend on you.

PLEASE DON'T WRITE ANY MORE.

THE FORGOTTEN SILVERITES.

The Last Convulsive Effort of An Expiring Movement.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Amid the blare of trumpets, clapping of hands, beating of drums and cat calls the campaign of 1900 was opened at the Opera House in Grand Junction, Col.

When the band ceased playing the ex-Republican, and present Demo-Pop-Single Tax-Silver Republican and all-round fusionist State Senator, J. W. Bucklin, a slick, oily, well kept lawyer, who toils not neither does he spin, but succeeds in living comfortably on the back of the proletariat, stepped forward. He is known within confines of this sovereign and "independent" community as the man with the iron jaw from Kokomo. With a smirk, a smile and a bow he plumped himself to the front, and complimented the people of Colorado in general, and the people of Mesa County in particular, on their ability and willingness to cast their principles to the winds, if they had any, and fuse on any old thing; Free Silver, for instance. He was glad that the race produced such splendid specimens; that he, the specimen, lived in the United States, and in Colorado; had a home in Grand Junction, was with us to-night; and there he sat, the Hon. United States Senator, Henry M. Teller. (Hand clapping.)

He is the iron jaw, exit splendid specimen, exit "me-too," exit "Glong," and as Cinderella said, "Shininay's out Oh, for thirty minutes of Thomas A. Hickey, or our own indefatigable N. L. Gries. I wish to say to the DAILY PEOPLE (the only daily in America fit for workingmen to read), that the young and vigorous Socialist Labor Party on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is neither dead nor dying, but has both feet firmly planted on our foundation rock, the Class Struggle.

With all our actions concentrated on the demand that the laborer shall have all of the wealth which his labor produces, and all of his needs supplied at the actual cost of production and distribution, with our red flag unfurled to the mountain breeze, with our battle cry of no surrender, we have entered the fight, and in this battle of the battles we ask no quarter and we'll give none.

ADIOS AMIGO.

Grand Junction, Col., Oct. 4.

Palm in Massachusetts.

August Palm will visit the following places after the 14th of October, on his lecture trip in Massachusetts:

Fitchburg ..... October 16  
Gardner ..... 17  
Woburn ..... 18  
Lowell ..... 19  
Brockton ..... 20  
Boston ..... 21  
Springfield ..... 22

Exit Iron Jaw, exit splendid spec-

men, exit "me-too," exit "Glong," and as Cinderella said, "Shininay's out Oh, for thirty minutes of Thomas A. Hickey, or our own indefatigable N. L. Gries. I wish to say to the DAILY PEOPLE (the only daily in America fit for workingmen to read), that the young and vigorous Socialist Labor Party on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is neither dead nor dying, but has both feet firmly planted on our foundation rock, the Class Struggle.

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